





## Notices to Consignees.

## NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.'s S. S. LOMBARDY.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel, from Bombay and Intermediate Ports, and in connection with the *PENHAWUR* and *MIRZAPUR* from London, and *AUSTRALIA* from Calcutta, are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Company's Godowns, at West Point, whence delivery can be obtained from this date.

Goods not delivered by the 16th instant will be subject to rent.

ADAM LIND,  
Superintendent.  
Hongkong, April 9, 1877. ap16

## FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE S. S. *Glennear*, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk by the Under- signed into their Godowns, whence and/or from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded to Shanghai unless notice to the contrary is given before 3 p.m. To-day.

Goods remaining undelivered after the 19th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, April 12, 1877. ap19

## COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

S. S. *IRAOUADY*.

## NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. *Cyprien*, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before 11 o'clock To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Under- signed.

Goods remaining undelivered after To-day, the 10th inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. de POUY, Agent.

Hongkong, April 8, 1877.

## To Let.

## TO LET.

NO. 8, FUCHI TERRACE, ELGIN STREET, with Immediate Possession.

Apply to  
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.  
Hongkong, February 7, 1877.

## TO LET.

HOUSE No. 7, Cadzow Road, lately occupied by Mr PARKER.  
House No. 10, Albany Road, at present occupied by the Rev. R. H. KIDD.  
Business Villa, Pok-fo-lum, Funtabed.

DAVID SARSOON, BONS & Co.  
Hongkong, February 15, 1877.

## TO LET.

THE Upper Portion of Nos. 42 and 44, Queen's Road.  
The Dwelling House and Offices No. 1, D'Agular Street, at present in the occupation of Messrs DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., Possession from the 1st May next.

Apply to  
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.  
Hongkong, November 17, 1876.

## Now Ready.

"THE CHINA REVIEW,"  
No. 4, Vol. V.

Annual Subscription, Six Dollars and a Half.

## CONTENTS.

Essays on the Chinese Language, (Continued from page 162.)

Deer-Stalking in China.

Chinese Dentistry.

Chinese Intercourse with the Counties of Central and Western Asia during the Fifteenth Century, Part II. (Continued from page 162.)

A Legend of the Peking Bell-Tower.

A Chinese Hornbook.

The Law of Inheritance.

A Chinese Dictionary in the Cantonese Dialect.

Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.

Notes and Queries.

A Chinese Dictionary in the Cantonese Dialect.

"Watching Spirits."

Chinese Folk-lore.

Yin and Yang, according to Aristotle.

Fliggin English.

Goethe's "Werther" in China.

Chinese Music.

White Ants.

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office,  
Hongkong, March 25, 1877.

## To-day's Advertisements.

## FOR COOKTOWN, BRISBANE, SYDNEY &amp; MELBOURNE.

The Eastern and Australian Mail Steam Co.'s Steamer "SOMERSET" will be despatched as above, from SINGAPORE, on or about the 30th instant.

For Freight, apply to the Under- signed, who are prepared to grant through Bills of Lading.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, April 13, 1877.

## FOR SHANGHAI.

The German Steamship "FERONIA," Captain H. SCHULTZ, shortly expected from HAMBURG and SINGAPORE, will receive immediate despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to Wm. PUSTAU & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, April 13, 1877.

## CASTLE LINE OF STEAMERS.

FLEURS CASTLE, FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THIS Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed, at their risk, into the Godowns of Mr. A. McE. BRATON, whence delivery may be obtained.

Consignees wishing to receive their Goods on the Wharf are at liberty to do so.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless notice to the contrary is given before Noon To-day.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 20th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, April 13, 1877. ap20

## Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

MYSTIC BEAR, American ship, Captain David Plummer.—Siemssen & Co.

ROXINA, American S-m. schooner, Capt. C. W. Hansen.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

ECHO, British barque, Capt. George W. Toser.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

WUNDERBERG, British ship, Capt. Mann.—Meyer & Co.

IRIS, Dutch schooner, Captain J. Welterveld.—Order.

ROSETTA McNEIL, American barque, Captain Brown.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.

ABROUARD, British ship, Captain John Anderson.—Meyer & Co.

MYRADA, British ship, Captain W. S. Gattlock.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.

CORINNE, British Barque, Captain Wm. Robertson.—Wieler & Co.

## SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

April 13, *Albert Russell*, American barque, 763, G. A. Carver, Newcastle (N.S.W.).

Feb. 9, Coal.—ORDER.

April 13, *Cyprien*, British steamer, 1280, T. Wood, Saigon April 8, Rice.—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

April 13, *Hailong*, British steamer, 277, Abbott, Taiwan April 9, Amoy 10, and Swatow 12, Sugar and Oranges.—DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

April 13, *Modeste*, British corvette, 1405, 14 guns, 360 h.p., 220 crew, Alex. Buller, C.B., Nagasaki April 8.

## DEPARTURES.

Apr. 13, *Briana*, for Halphong.

13, *Carl*, for Whampoa.

## CLEARED.

*Alden Bees*, for Portland (Oregon).

*Ulysses*, for Shanghai.

*Paneto*, for Saigon.

*Norma*, for Swatow.

*Hailong*, for Amoy, &c.

*Bells of Oregon*, for San Francisco.

## PASSENGERS.

## ARRIVED.

Per *Hailong*, from Amoy, &c., Capt. R. H. Napier, Mr. C. J. Holland, and 18 Chinese.

Per *Cyprien*, from Saigon, 20 Chinese.

## DEPARTED.

Per *Briana*, for Halphong, 19 Chinese.

## TO DEPART.

Per *Norma*, for Swatow, 200 Chinese.

Per *Hailong*, for Amoy, &c., 200 Chinese.

Per *Bells of Oregon*, for San Francisco, 1 European and 423 Chinese.

## SHIPPING REPORTS.

The American barque *Albert Russell* reports: Light weather and calm.

The British steamer *Cyprien* reports: Had light N.E. breeze and fine weather to 11th, thence to port fresh head winds and thick weather. Exchanged signals with S. S. *Glennear* on 11th bound North.

The British corvette *Modeste* reports: Fine weather throughout the passage.

The British steamer *Hailong* reports: From Taiwan to Amoy experienced light variable winds and thick weather, from Amoy to Swatow first and latter part light variable winds with dense fog at intervals, and thence to port moderate N.E. monsoon and fine clear weather in Amoy.—Sra. Montgomeryshire, *Flintshire*, Taiwan and H.M.S. *Hornet* and *Nassau*, in Swatow.

Sra. *Columbian*, *Hochung*, *Boothell* and *Douglas*. April 12th, at 4 p.m., passed the S. S. *Chinkiang* bound into Swatow.

## CARGO.

Per *Khiva*, for London: from Canton, 7 bales Raw Silk, and 10 bales Waste Silk; from Shanghai, 697 bales Raw Silk, and 2 bales Silk Piece Goods; from Japan, 17 bales Raw Silk. For Continent: from Canton, 10 bales Raw Silk; from Shanghai, 80 bales Raw Silk, and 6 bales Pongee; from Japan, 8 bales Waste Silk. For Boston: from Shanghai, 128 bales and 114 half-chests Tea.

## POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

## MAILS will close:—

For SWATOW.—Per *NORNA*, at 7.30 a.m. To-morrow, the 14th inst.

For SHANGHAI.—Per *GLENNEAR*, at 11.30 a.m., on Saturday, the 14th inst.

Per *NINGPO*, at 1.30 p.m. To-morrow, the 14th inst.

For AMOY, TAIWAN, AND TAMSUI.—Per *HAILONG*, at 11.30 a.m., on Saturday, the 14th inst.

For SWATOW.—Per *JEDDAH*, at 4.30 p.m., on Saturday, the 14th inst.

For HOIHOW.—Per *OCEAN*, at 5 p.m., on Saturday, the 14th inst.

For SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOW.—Per *NAMOA*, at 5 p.m., on Saturday, the 14th inst.

For SINGAPORE, PENANG & CAL- CUTTA.—Per *JAPAN* and *ARGYLL*, at 2.30 p.m., on Tuesday, the 17th inst.

For SAIGON.—Per *CAIENSMUIR*, at 5 p.m., on Tuesday, the 17th inst.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet *CITY OF TOKYO* will be despatched on SATUR- DAY, the 14th inst., with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, the United States, and London, which will be closed as follows:—

2 p.m. Registry of Letters ceases.

2.30 p.m. Post-Office closes.

2.30 p.m. Correspondence for Japan or the United States only may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 12 cents extra Postage until

2.50 p.m. when the Mail is finally closed.

Correspondence must be specially directed for this route, and if not fully prepaid will be sent by British Packet.

General Post Office,  
Hongkong, April 13, 1877. ap14

## MAILS BY THE FAMOUS PACKET.

The French Contract Packet *DJEMNAH*, will be despatched from Hong- kong on THURSDAY, the 13th inst., with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, via Mauritius, to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Galle, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Aden, Sey- chelles, Réunion, Mauritius, Suva, and Alexandria. This is the best opportunity for forwarding Corre- spondence to E. Africa, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension.

Letters may also be forwarded to INDIA by this Packet.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

Wednesday, 13th inst.—

5 p.m. Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes except the Night Box, which remains open all night.

Thursday, 19th inst.—

7 a.m. Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m. Registry of Letters ceases.

11 a.m. Post Office closes except for Late Letters.

11.10 a.m. Letters (but Letters only) except those to and through Aus- tralia may be posted on payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage, until

11.30 a.m., when the Post Office Closes entirely.

Hongkong, April 5, 1877. ap19

## General Memoranda.

SUNDAY, April 15:—

Daylight.—Namos leaves for Coast Ports.

MONDAY, April 16:—

Noon.—Tenders for Sawing Timber will be received by the Naval Storekeeper. Goods per *Lombardy* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

TUESDAY, April 17:—

8 p.m.—Japan leaves for Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.

8 p.m.—Argyll leaves for Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.

WEDNESDAY, April 18:—

9 p.m.—Meeting of Victoria Lodge.

THURSDAY, April 19:—

Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

4.30 p.m.—Meeting of Members of the H. K. Club at the Club House.

Goods per *Glennear* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

FRIDAY, April 20:—

Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.

Ten leaves for Manila on or about this date.

Goods per *Meiers Castle* undelivered after this date subject to rent.

MONDAY, April 23:—

2 p.m.—Sale of Household Furniture, at Mr. Adam Skelton's residence, Robinson Road.

FRIDAY, April 27:—

2 p.m.—Sale of Household Furniture, at Mr. F. Pell's residence, Praya East.

TUESDAY, May 1:—

8 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

## MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

## Shipping.

Noon.—*Hailong* leaves for Coast Ports.

Noon.—*Glennear* leaves for Shanghai.

2 p.m.—*Ningpo* leaves for Shanghai.

3 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

4 p.m.—*Ocean* leaves for Hoikow.

## THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Established A.D. 1841.

香港大藥房

## A. S. WATSON &amp; Co.

FAMILY &amp; DISPENSING CHEMISTS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS, IMPORTERS

## OF

DRUGGISTS' SUPPLIES, NEAREST REQUISITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ESSENTIALS, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENT MEDICINES.

## MANUFACTURERS

Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water, Gingerale, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla Water, and other Aerated Waters.

The Manufactory is under direct and continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced at 7.15 p.m.

## THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1877.

THE translation of the prospectus of the new Chinese Insurance Company, which we published last night, was, we are sure, read with a great deal of interest by the community. We hear that all the shares have been taken up. It seems that this Company and the two established under the auspices of the China Merchants' Company are to work as much as possible into each other's hands; in fact, we understand that each Company will hold shares in the others. The promoters of the enterprises make no secret in the prospectus of their desire to prevent foreigners monopolising insurance business—"to prevent profits from being dropped on the roadside," as they prefer putting it. The fact that foreigners have hitherto transacted so much insurance business for natives has not, they add, "failed to give rise to sighings for the dropped pearls." This we can readily believe. If there is anything calculated to make a Chinaman sigh we should say it is to see profits diverted from his own pocket to those of some other individual, be he native or foreigner. Under all the circumstances, the promoters of this concern "propose to rise with the advance of the times, and follow in the wake of the excellent footsteps of former protectors." We only wish our native friends, especially those on the mainland, showed a similar amount of anxiety "to rise with the times" in other matters besides mere money-grubbing or the art of warfare. We feel perfectly certain that foreigners would be found willing to transact all insurance business natives might bring to them, if the former thought proper to spend their time and energy in develop- ing the resources of their country, and making the nation a little more worthy of the vast extent of its territory and population than it is. The mere fact, however, of the Chinese having chosen to establish insurance offices of their own, is scarcely sufficient basis for a good, round, grumble.

In view of future efforts to open trade routes into Western China, the *Rangoon Daily News* suggests that the Chief Commissioner of British Burma might now urge upon the Viceroy of India the advisability of establishing a Residency midway between Yunnan and Bhamo, say at Manwyne. Little would be required, says our contemporary, to render such a residency secure. The natives would welcome him, and the King of Burma would not oppose, if matters were explained to him, and he was shown that his interests would be served as well if not better than those of any one else by the step. The suggestion of our contemporary seems to be a sensible one, and would no doubt be in itself an im- portant step towards the introduction of British trade into Yunnan. That the Home Government is apparently bent on carrying trade across the borders of the provinces, sooner or later, the Chefoo Convention alone furnishes sufficient evidence. It will be recollected that among the stipulations in that important document is one providing for the residence of a British official at Chungkong, to watch the conditions of British trade in the locality, and another providing for the protection and safety of a mission of exploration which Her Majesty's Government there expresses its intention of sending next year from Peking to India by way of Kansuh or Szechuen to Tibet and thence to India. There are now three or four routes pro- posed, each having its peculiar recom- mendations, and it is more than probable that very many residents in China at the present time will be here when one or more of them will have been opened and are in full working order.

A *szwrok* has just been published from the British Consul at Niigata on the trade, or rather lack of trade, at that place, which is well worth a few moments' consideration. While the shipping re- turns for 1871 showed that the total number of British vessels alone that entered and cleared at the port was twenty-three, this year the Consul has to deplore that he is in the somewhat singular position of having no ostensible trade on which to report. The fact seems to be that there were no arrivals

or departures of vessels of any national- ity, excepting Japanese, at Niigata during the year. The Consul shows very clearly in the course of a long and exhaustive report that this state of depression does not arise from the unfitness of the sur- rounding country for commerce. There is a large production of rice; a gradually increasing development of mineral wealth; tea of a good and improving quality; silk, and abundant supplies, under the earth, of both coal and petro- leum. The evil that is working all this mischief to the prosperity of the place is simply the want of a proper harbour. Vessels, it is said, cannot visit Niigata without incurring unusual risks. Even the native tonnage has decreased through the existence of this draw- back. The Japanese Government has consulted foreign engineers on the subject, requesting them to report upon the feasibility of the construction of a harbour, and they have all given replies in favour of the undertaking. The only question is that of cost, which has been estimated from \$500,000 to \$700,000. The Consul suggests that some portion of the large revenues of the province should be employed in the work, and thinks that the outlay would be very soon repaid by the increased agricultural and commercial prosperity of the place.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

H.M.S. *Modeste* has gone to round Aberdeen Dock.

THE O. & O. S. S. *Galle*, with mails from San Francisco to 21st ult., arrived at Yokohama this a.m., and will sail for this port to-morrow, 14th inst., at daylight.

AT the Marine Court yesterday Robert Chesterman chief officer of the British barque *Corinne*, was charged with being drunk and creating a disturbance on board the vessel and interfering with the dis- charge of the cargo. The charge was fully proven, and he was fined \$10 or ten days' hard labour.

RETURN of Visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending April 11th, 1877:—

Chesterman chief officer of the British barque *Corinne*, was charged with being drunk and creating a disturbance on board the vessel and interfering with the discharge of the cargo. The charge was fully proven, and he was fined \$10 or ten days' hard labour.

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**RETURN of Visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending April 11th, 1877:—**

	European.	Chinese.
Thursday, April 5th,	48	268
Friday, 6th,	43	313
Saturday, 7th,	41	456
Sunday, 8th,	22	224
Monday, 9th,	45	288
Tuesday, 10th,	29	261
Wednesday, 11th,	19	308



## Sooloo.

The following is an abridged translation of a letter from the Sooloo correspondent of the *Diario de Manila*—

Sooloo, March 8, 1877.

Late on the afternoon of the 4th the gun-boat *Manila* arrived from the island of Tawi-tawi, bringing the following news. It appears that a few days after the departure of the gun-boat *Manila* from this port to Tawi-tawi, with the object of terminating the hydrographic works there, and while exploring a narrow canal which extends from N. to S. of that island, the *Araya* ran aground several times, and consequently a few sheets of copper were scraped off her bottom, but although she was making a little water, it was not so much as to prevent her work of exploration, being resumed, and the sounding of the canal was the only work which remained to be done. The gun-boat commenced from the Northern point, rolling slowly forward; in some places only finding a few metres of water. They proceeded as far as a place where there was a very small island, when a strange sound, followed by a shock, was felt on board the *Manila*, which convinced her crew that she had struck the ground, and in fact, she had struck a rock which made a large hole in her bottom, the engine being also injured, as several tubes of the boiler burst through which the steam escaped, whistling furiously as it came out. They waited for the rising of the tide to float her, but as the time arrived, it was found impracticable; they then arranged to float her by other means, and with this end in view the crews of the two gun-boats were sent to the woods which surrounded them to cut timber, and in one day they managed to bring several large trunks of trees. The *Araya* was to tow the blocks of wood, and while doing so, and in the struggle with the strong current in the canal, broke her rudder, thus becoming completely disabled, and useless. Then they proposed that the three Moros of Uban, whom they had on board as pilots, should be sent with a letter to the Naval Station at Sooloo, asking for assistance. The Moros, although with some apprehension of their enemies, accepted the perilous mission. A boat was then roughly constructed for the three Moros, who were to proceed first to Uban, from whence they could get a better vessel to continue the voyage. They at last departed, but the Moros of Balimbing soon commenced to chase them with a number of boats. When about to be caught by the enemies they ran on shore, abandoned the boat and took refuge in the woods; thanks to their strong legs and their previous knowledge of the place, they succeeded in placing themselves in safety from the barbarous hands of their enemies. Shortly after that they saw passing by the gunboats *Calamian* and *Manila*, which left here on the 1st March in search of the two exploring ships. The three Moros made signals, and fortunately the attention of those on board being called, a boat was sent to convey them on board. The letter was then handed to the people on board, and after some explanations were given with regard to the disaster and their final adventure, they embarked in the *Calamian*, serving as guides to find the two disabled gunboats, which seemed to be lying hidden in the mountains that surrounded them. The arrival of the assisting gunboats caused them much satisfaction, as they considered themselves lost for many days in the middle of an unvisited district. While the work was being resumed, the *Manila* returned to Sooloo with the news, and the *Calamian* remained by to afford assistance. On the night of the 4th, the *Calamian* together with the gunboat *Paragu* were despatched with artificers and necessary materials for mending the tubes of the engine, repairing the hull of the *Araya*, and replacing a new rudder to the *Araya*.

## China.

## HANGKOW.

A correspondent sends us an account of the trial of a Chinese criminal, which can hardly be surpassed by the most ridiculous tales narrated of African savages. It occurred, we believe, some time ago; but has not the less interest, as illustrating some of the views and practices of the rulers of the people. A Secretary attached to one of the yamens in the city was mysteriously murdered in a lonely place on one of the city hills. Every effort was made to discover the murderer, but not the least clue as to the motive or the agent of the deed could be obtained. The officials then concluding that the case was too hard for those whose authority was confined to the visible world, had recourse to those who took cognizance of the affairs of the invisible world; that is to say, the gods of the city.

The trial occurred in one of the temples on the city hill, and the bench of judges consisted of the criminal judge of the province, who sat in the centre, the most honorable seat; on his right hand, the seat of honor, sat the god which ranks with the governor of a provincial city; on his left, the governor of the city. These three sat on the platform. In front of them, the two district magistrates, with the two corresponding district gods, sat at a table. In each case the officer in the invisible world occupied the seat of honor on the right hand. A number of official runners were in attendance. The trial took place at night, as it is said the officers of the invisible world would not serve in the day time. The manner of conducting the trial was truly characteristic. Several strawmen were prepared and brought before their honors, to represent the criminal, and these were examined with torture. The litigors were commanded to beat the straw criminals to make them confess. But as they were incapable of making articulate sounds, the officials depended upon the drawing of the lot for an expression of their opinion and feelings in the matter, so, after a good beating, the lot was drawn according to the common method in the temple, but without giving any satisfactory result, and the affair was now cited as a case in which neither the officers of the visible or the invisible world were able to secure justice, and hence the uselessness of appealing to them.—*S. C. D. News.*

## TAICHOW.

24th March, 1877.

About the latter part of the last Chinese year there was a man living among the hills, about thirty miles to the eastward of the city. In his youth he had distinguished himself as an expert thief and swindler, and as a necessary consequence had good reason to remember sundry visits to his prison.

obliged to pay to some of the yamens in the prefecture. Having reached the period of middle life and being out of luck he had retraced his steps towards his native village; but being refused a lodging there, he turned his steps toward the house of some cousins who lived about three miles off, and took up his residence with them. He seems however to have expected that his kinsmen in his native village should contribute to his support, and sundry articles belonging to different families having disappeared in a mysterious manner, suspicion fell on the returned traveller. On search being made certain of the missing articles were found in his possession, whereupon he was seized and brought to the village, and a grand council was convened to discuss the best mode of dealing with their erring brother. Various means were suggested; among others, it was whispered that some one recommended a cold bath in the stream which runs close by, as a good means of cleansing off the stain he had brought upon the family name by his lawless conduct. He was eventually brought before the elders and having been duly admonished, his name was struck off the clan register, and he was sent away from the village under an escort of two men. A short time after his body was found in a deep pool in the neighbouring stream, and it was reported that being unable to bear up under the disgrace of being banished from his ancestral home, he had committed suicide. A coffin was procured, and he was decently buried with the sincere hope on the part of the village, that his body might rest in peace. About two weeks after the finding of the body and burial reached the ears of the cousins with whom he had been lodging before he was captured, and they thought it would be a good opportunity to make a little money, by bringing the matter before the district magistrate of Taichow, and charging several members of the clan with being accessory to his death by drowning in the stream. Having got a form of accusation written out in which they were careful to include the names of six or eight of the wealthiest men in the village, they first went to the parties named, and told them that unless they allowed them a liberal compensation for the loss of their cousin, they would lay the matter before the district magistrate. The elders of the clan and accused parties were indignant. What right had they being so distantly related, to claim any compensation of his account? Was he not a member of their own family, with whom they could deal as they pleased? And after he had committed suicide, had they not buried him in a decent manner? No, they would not give them one cash. The accusers then started for the city, and were followed by several elders of the clan, who were anxious if possible to prevent the matter coming before the authorities. Several days were spent in haggling over the matter; finally, forty dollars was offered to the accusing party to let the matter rest, and they had expressed their willingness to accept it. Some of the runners connected with the Che-hien's yamen, however, having got scent of the affair, thought it would be a good opportunity to make a little money, so they whispered to the accusers that forty dollars was too little. Demand one hundred, said they; and if they refuse, send in your accusation, and we will make matters all right for you. The demand for one hundred dollars being refused the accusation was sent in; meantime, another party from the yamen came and told the accused what had been done, but after a good deal of haggling undertook to get a verdict in their favour in consideration of a present of two hundred dollars. The case was soon called for a hearing, and the plaintiffs were separately examined regarding the affair. One said that the man had been drowned, another said that he had been beaten to death, another that every bone of his body had been broken; indeed their statements were all different, and the only proof they could adduce was that they heard people say so. The Che-hien thereupon sent them off to prison for bringing a false charge against respectable people, and dismissed the defendants; who testified their gratitude by adding one hundred dollars to the two they had already given, to be divided among the underlings at the yamen. That the thief was quietly disposed of by his kinsmen there does not seem much reason to doubt, and I am informed that it is not an uncommon thing for the members of a clan, when all give consent, to take the law in their own hands in cases like the above, and that the authorities take notice of the matter. The people say that to have sent the thief up to the yamen for punishment would have cost much more than the value of what he stole, and that after a beating and a month's confinement he would have been set at liberty, to resume his depredations; and in the event of his again falling into the hands of the authorities he would have had his revenge by accusing the parties who had procured his punishment on the previous occasion as the instigators of the theft and the receivers of the goods he had stolen, so that it was far better to put him quietly out of the way, to prevent him doing them farther harm.—*Shanghai Courier.*

## THE RUSSIANS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

The territory now possessed by the Russians in Central Asia amounts to 400,000 square miles, as large as Germany, the Austrian Empire and Belgium together. But the population of this vast territory does not exceed 2,500,000, or less than that of Switzerland. The whole amount of exports and imports amounts barely to three millions and a half sterling a year. Such a country can never repay Russia what its acquisition has already cost, still less for the rapidly increasing cost of its administration. Had Russia known, fifteen years ago, as much about the countries of Central Asia as she now does, Mr. Schuyler says there can hardly be a doubt that she would have made no movement in that direction; but it seems now to be her inevitable destiny to advance until Kashgar, Bokhara and the Turkmen country are either annexed or reduced to a condition of real and not merely nominal vassalage. Tashkent, the Russian seat of Government, is the centre from which will probably radiate the future civilisation of Central Asia. This city, with its 140,000 inhabitants, including the Russian garrison and civilians, is situated on the upper Oxartes, and was taken in 1865, after a very obstinate resistance. It placed in the hands of Russia, the most important lines of communication, as well as the whole commerce of Khiva and Bokhara, and it will probably ultimately become the emporium of Central Asia. There are already congregated many merchants and commercial agents from Europe and India. The width of the streets, the boulevards with their avenues, the white houses, many of brown stones, give to the Russian quarter quite a European aspect. The park, in the midst of which

the city has been built, is a forest of fruit trees, intersected with numerous streams which supply the city with an abundance of good water. Its general appearance is described as resembling an immense tea-garden, and as houses in summer are only required to sleep in, the people at that season lead an open air life, and dreamily smoke their long narguiles and sip their sherbet, soothed by the sound of rippling water and the gentle rustling of leaves. Gardens spring up with magical rapidity, and peach trees are said to bear fruit the third year from the seed being placed in the ground. Water is introduced in every inclosure, and cool groves of elms, poplars and acacias are redolent of the perfume of roses, azaleas and syringas. The Russian officers have established a club, and Tashkent now boasts of its casinos, balls and soirées musicales, like a European town with any fashionable pretensions.—*New Quarterly Magazine.*

## A FIENDISH PLOT SUBVERTED.

Information has been received of a terrible plot and counterplot between the rival companies of Chinese now incarcerated at San Quentin. It appears that the Chinese prisoners were anxious to celebrate their "New Year" holiday in a manner, within prison limitation, which would not be a reproach to their country. With this object in view a dinner embracing luxuries seldom attainable in the prison was decided upon. The Chinese Companies in this city contributed rice, and the Warden donated a large hog. To the convicts who are employed in the prison laundry was delegated the task of cooking the rice and pork, and from this grew all the trouble. The laundry prisoners belong almost exclusively to the Hop Wo Company, while the remainder vow allegiance to the Sing Yung and See Yung Companies. On Sunday the Hop Wo convicts commenced their task, but an alert See Yung discovered that instead of cooking the dainties entrusted to their culinary supervision, the "Hop Wo's" were surreptitiously appropriating a quantity of it. The officer of the yard, Captain McAllister, was informed of the theft of the viands, and under threats of punishment compelled the return of the edibles. Incensed at the exposure of their plans, the cooking gang, in an incredibly short space of time, pounded fine nearly two quarts of glass, and unobserved, mixed it with the rice which was cooking in a mammoth kettle. One of the conspirators, however, told the officers of the prison what was going on, and the rice seasoned with pulverized glass was not served up. Foiled in this, the band of original malefactors quietly armed themselves, intending to attack the Sing Yung and See Yung crowd when they were looked up for the night. In this, however, they were prevented by the timely intervention of the officers, and thirty-one Celestials upon were found hatched and other weapons were looked up in punishment cells.—*American Paper.*

## THE MANUFACTURE OF WEDDING-RINGS IN BIRMINGHAM.

(*Birmingham Daily Mail*.)

The manufacturers who actually confine themselves to the making of wedding-rings are comparatively few in number. It is an easy-going and a pleasant trade, and so fine are the profits that all transactions are strictly for cash only. Birmingham makers supply mostly the wants of the United Kingdom and the British Colonies, but many European nations make their own matrimonial yokes. There are, in all, about twenty-four different makes of rings, and three qualities of gold. The Scotch and Irish people like usually a cheap quality; while, in Lancashire, Yorkshire, and the North of England heavy costly rings are wanted. Wedding-rings are of two orders—the "round" and the "band" sort—in which the band of gold is flat and displayed. There is thus a little fashion even in these simple matters, and in different parts of England broad or round rings are in vogue. Popular taste is in favour of broad rings as the most showy, but round rings for "very well" people. The quality of the wedding-ring must be of irreproachable "carat," and it may happen that a few sovereigns find their way into the melting pot.

At the manufactory I inspected, I learnt that a bar of gold of the value of £800 lasted some five or six days, and was estimated to make from 90 to 100 dozens of rings. On the average some 60 to 70 dozens of rings are sent away from here every week. Think of this awful fact, dear ladies, that every ring represents one marriage! Truly a wholesale making of fetters that bind more closely than the prison chains. As much confidence must be placed in the workmen, old and trusty servants are employed and for them work is always found; if the demand be great or small. Christmas is a tremendous time for weddings, and then the makers work "double tides" for some three weeks previously, sometimes toiling nearly all night. Easter and Whit-tide are also favoured periods for the commission of all "Tollens" by even though the trade is slack seasons affect it; then, of course, prudent men do not rush headlong into matrimony. The prices of rings range from a few shillings to several pounds. There are terribly vulgar brides who will have most massive and costly rings, fearful to behold; and occasionally opulent male snobs take a fancy to have a plain gold ring of appalling proportions, as an instance, doubtless, of parvenu success and wealth. The fashionable ring is a neat thing of three to four penny-weight. Apart from the trade orders, there are many curious private customers who come to the manufactory for the one single good circle that is to mark one of this life's great contracts. Often the working girl—soon to be a bride—buys her own ring herself, and no matter how poor or ragged she may be, the ring shall be of undoubted quality. A night return of drink, or "luck money" on the purchase is held to be productive of good, and many superstitions prevail among the poorer customers. One bride elect came back tearfully with her purchase to have it exchanged. The ring was scoured, having been tried on by some thoughtless girl ere the bride had worn it. The owner was held to be indicative of the worst kind. Many, indeed, are the strange tales and fancies connected with this magic trinket. Often a girl who has strayed up her little savings to buy an elaborate ring, will change it out of sheer jealousy for a heavier one, if some companion bride-elect has made a more massive purchase.

Shall we enter the magic laboratory wherein pledges matrimonial are confounded? Truly an alchemist's study. A small dingy workshop, fitted with a few benches for some half-dozen workpeople,

and the ordinary rotary polishing wheels, blow-pipes, reflecting glass bottles, and so on. Here on the floor is the melting furnace; through a small aperture the gold bar or bag of alloy sovereigns is dropped into the melting pot. The gold, having been duly melted, is taken to the mill to be rolled. It is then annealed. By this time the precious metal is as black as sheet iron, and the raw material of wedding-rings, as it lies in the workshop, resembles nothing so much as sections of nail-rod iron, or pieces of flattened telegraph wire. Gold, indeed; not if we know it! This nail-rod-gold has now to be drawn through a machine something after the wire-drawing principle. An end of a black gold rod is made fast in the machine, which is then started, and away goes the bar through the machine, and comes out twisting tightly on the drum of the machine like a rope, round a wireless. It is drawn round or flat as may be required and appears after the highly attenuating process its own natural colour, the impurities of the annealing having been rubbed off. The links that are to lead to—let us hope—much "linked sweetness," having been thus "long drawn out" themselves, are cut into short strips of the length of wedding-rings of all sizes, and sent to receive the official stamp, by which internal cabalistic design unbelievers know that the articles are "hall marked," and so above suspicion. The embryo rings now present a rough appearance, and are of a dull yellow tint. The remaining processes are very simple. The little sections are hammered roughly round, and the ends joined, then beaten into the complete circle, and so, rough, coarse, and dull, are hooked over to the gifted being who is to produce the last magical change, and transform the dull, brass-looking circles into trim, neat, shining symbol of wedlock, all ready for the nervous light of the trembling bride. The ring is fixed in the revolving wheel; away goes the said wheel at a good speed, the polishing instruments—of hard stone—are deftly applied, and, hey, presto! soon the wheel stops, and out comes the ring as bright and clean as a new pin. In this almost primitively simple workshop some half-dozen workpeople turn out weekly a goodly number of rings.—Of a truth, the making them is as simple as may be. The artisans are checked at various stages by the weight of gold given out to them. A certain quantity of gold is weighed out, and should produce so many strips through the drawing machine. At different stages of manufacture the materials are weighed, and the final result should be so many manufactured rings. A special tub is provided for the workpeople to wash their hands in on leaving work, and this tub yields auriferous harvests.

## AMERICANISMS.

The signboards are instructive. One of them represents the establishment as a "dry-goods store," the name for haberdashery another bears the whimsical legend, "notions," representing small-wares of various kinds. Our maid herself has ceased to be a "servant," and we, who are king and queen of our domestic castle, are no more "master" and "misses." The free air of the country in which all are "citizens" and no "subject" has raised the servant to be a "help," and her employer to be a "governor" or "boss," or, if slang is to be avoided, "Mr. A." or "Mrs. A." A "blouse" is a soft bun, and a hard English blouse is called a "crocker." Notes representing a number of dollars are called "bills"; small notes of ten or twenty-five or fifty cents are "greenbacks," or "change." "Potatoes" are either "sweet potatoes" or "Irish potatoes" (also termed "white potatoes"). "Lumber" signifies timber, or sawed boards. "Deal" is unknown as a specification of a kind of wood, but the wood itself is abundant, and is called "white pine." "Vine" is used generally for any climbing plant, and the common phraseology runs of "grape-vine," "ivy-vine," and again of "poison-ivy." English names of natural history are misapplied in a country where the species vary from those of Great Britain. The American "robin" is a large, red-breasted thrush; the "haw" is a kind of plum-tree; "daisy" is not the sweet, crimson-tipped flower of home. "Clever" does not indicate mental ability (which is expressed by "able" or "smart"), but means generosity of spirit. The accent and tone of words is sometimes peculiar. "Mamma" and "papa," with accent on the first syllable, are universal, and we give testimony with long o, not testimony as in Europe. The peculiarities of expression may be traced to various sources. The American Indians have left their mark extensively in geographical names, and also in a few words which persist in the language of the country; as "hominy," for food prepared from Indian corn. Some of their words, as canoe, catamount, wigwam, tomahawk, and pemican, are becoming classical English terms. "Maize" originated in the West Indies; "coco," expressing the head deprived of the seeds, and "shuck" for its husks, are probably Indian words, as is the widely known "tobacco." "Guano" is from the "dung." "Corn" is employed in the United States for Indian corn. "Porridge," made of oatmeal, is called "mush" or "oatmeal mush," or simply "oatmeal" (and is partaken of, sup by sup, along with coffee or breakfast, as is cheese with apple- or other sweets). "Supper" means the English "tea," saying that tea is rarely used at night, coffee being the national beverage. "Cookie" (a Christmas cake), "dough nuts" (balls of sweetened dough, fried), "bush" (land covered with rank shrubbery), and "boss" (employer or overseer), are of Dutch parentage. "Prairie" is French; and quite a large number are Spanish, as mulatto, quadroon, colono, filibuster, savannah, stampede, German, negroes, and Chinese, have also made their mark in the popular vocabulary.

Some of the Americanisms savour of slang; thus to "run" a concern or to run a church, is to manage its finances; and if the affair "comes to grief," as the English say, "Brother Jonathan" remarks that it "had gone a sponk." If it is likely to be a success, he says, "it is gone up a tree" (like an opossum when hunted). The "hub," or nose of a cart-wheel, means the centre of refinement, and having been applied to Boston by one of its own citizens, the name stuck. Skeddaddie is a Scotch (or Greek) term Americanized, and is retained because of its odd sound. "Skeddaddie" is a very pretty designation for one who is a loafer and scamp combined. The English "chummy-poo" hats are not so known in the United States, but are called "stove-pipe hats." "He's a goner" signifies that he is ruined in fortune and health; and "he's played out" indicates that he is without resource, and his last card had been played and failed. "Nine cheers and a tiger" is a call for the applause to be backed by such a yell as is only heard in American election meetings. "Cantankerous," has been imported to England. "Stumped" and "run-up" need no explanation; nor does the "fall" for autumn. "Varmint" means all sorts of wild animals.—*Leisure Hour.*

## WHAT THE "WORLD" SAYS.

The proposed yachting voyage round the world seems likely to be a success, the number of applications for berths in the *Sumatra* being already unexpectedly numerous. Probably less than 150 will be found sufficient to constitute a quorum. I hear that Sir G. Nares was asked to take the command of the *Sumatra*; but, not unnaturally, he refused.

There is some hope for Spain yet. Barium has been outdone there. Delmonico's manager at Tolosa last week, when a lady made a bet of 5000 pesetas to nothing that she would enter the lions' den. An immense crowd gathered at the Casino to witness the spectacle. The lady appeared, entered the cage undaunted, flourishing a small whip, put her head into the mouth of an aged and toothless monarch of the forest, and finally seated herself on his loins in the midst of a family group. Frantic applause saluted the daring act; and Delmonico himself confessed that he had never seen its like, and that his lion-queen, the Signorina Ghinassi, was nowhere. It is necessary to add that the lady was one of the troupe!

Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M.P., is improving in his style of oratory, which never lacked vehemence, but has gained in apt and genial illustration since he has become a resident of Clapham. The other day the hon. gentleman had the happy thought to call the population among whom he now lives 'a mammon-loving population, who, if the barbedott fishermen of Galilee could revisit the earth with their apostolic message, would probably refuse them a hearing for holding a carnal investment in the Three per cent.' Mrs. Girding is quite of Mr. Sullivan's opinion.

There has been a mild sort of revolution at the Junior Athenaeum Club. It seems that a certain Japanese, by name M.A. Hachibaka, has been put up for membership. He is a 'haughty Chinese himself' had been provided with three packs of cards stacked up his sleeves, there could not have been greater consternation. It was clear that a Japanese invasion was threatened; 'Prince' Hachibaka would at once introduce Japanese manners and customs, and as many of his countrymen as he could collect, into the club. A grand remonstrance was drawn up, and signed by about forty members. For days there was no peace at the club, owing to this confounded Japanese. Last week he was elected, and great was the indignation among the anti-Japs. But if I were asked why a Japanese gentleman should not be likely to prove as inoffensive a member of a club as a blustering stockbroker, I declare that I could conjure up no good reason.

The Prostrate Obelisk.—"Sir, I am informed from the surface that some one has proposed to dislodge me and place me in a coffin, and surround me with an iron casing, and then carry me out to sea, where I am to sink the ship that is to tow me by crashing into her stern; the same operation bursting open my coffin, and depositing me at the bottom of the ocean. Now, sir, I protest against this, as I am desirous of exhibiting my magnificent proportions and my interesting hieroglyphics on the Thames Embankment. I have been informed by an Arab donkey-boy, who overheard a conversation between the skippers of two colliers, that I could be provided with a passage and a comfortable berth 'tween decks, cradled in cotton, on board of a Dutch galliot, for half the sum which I hear has been proposed, in your impression of the 7th instant, for the coffin arrangement. Please raise your powerful voice against my being transferred from my comfortable earthy grave to a watery one.

## PLACE CLEOPATRA, ALEXANDRIA.

The members of the Chinese Embassy were as much delighted with Madame Tussaud's 'giant' farmer during Cattle-Show week, as they were and declared it to be the most magnificent spectacle they had witnessed in the land of the barbarians. It is probable that they would have displayed less enthusiasm had not a fortunate ignorance of the language prevented their full appreciation of a passing osman's remark—"Look 'ere, Bill; here's all the images broke loose and a-coming out for a walk!"

"SKEERIX," Tonalid? said a Highlander to a drowsy acquaintance, whom he found ruminating on the grass in a horizontal position. "No, Tonalid," was the ready answer. "Then, Tonalid, would you 'll no lend me ten and twenty shillings?" was the next question. "Ough, ough!" was the response, with a heavy moan, "I'm sleepin' now, Tonalid, my lad." How convenient it would be if we could always evade troublesome requests, like our Highlander here, by feigning ourselves in the land of dreams!

Tax returns just issued by the War Office with respect to the volunteer force appear to be as satisfactory as under the circumstances could be expected. The general result seems to be that the citizen army of some 180,000 men which was hastily raised in 1859 under the fear of invasion has not only been maintained under arms for eighteen years, but has been permanently increased by 40,000 men. But we cannot yet boast that we are as zealous as our fathers. According to official accounts, the English volunteers numbered 841,600 on the 1st of January, 1864. Yet the population of England and Wales according to the census of 1861, was but 8,872,980. According to the census of 1871 it was 22,712,266. If we had a proportionate number of volunteers at the present moment, the force would amount to about 900,000 men. It must be admitted, however, that the aspect of affairs is scarcely so serious in 1877 as it was in 1864, when the French "Army of England" was encamped at Boulogne. In the latter year, by the way, the volunteer force was swollen by a contingent of 70,000 Irish, who may seem a strange circumstance, when we recollect that the last Irish rebellion had been put down but six years before. Yet the Irish volunteers of 1864 seem never to have given any trouble, their conduct bearing a marked contrast to that of the volunteers of 1870.

## Quotations.

HONGKONG, April 13, 1877.

OPIMUM.—New Patna, cash...	\$580
" New Benares, cash...	547½
" New Malwa, cash...	580
" credit...	568
" Allowance Tael, 12 a 24	
" Old Malwa, cash...	585
" credit...	572 a 48
" Allowance Tael...	17 a 15
CAMPION...	61 a 62
QUICKSILVER...	5.70 a 6.20

## Exchange.

Bank, on demand...	3/10½
" 30 days' sight...	3/11½
" 6 months' sight...	3/11½
Credit...	4
Documentary, 6 months' sight...	225
Bombay...	225
Calcutta...	225
Shanghai, demand...	72½
" 30 days'...	73
Bar Silver, 17, dwts. B...	9 1/2 prem.
Mexicans...	2½ nom.
Gold Leaf...	25.60
English Sovereigns...	5.05
Australian Sovereigns...	5.05
Discount...	7 a 9

## Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 27	
E.K. Fire Ins. Co., \$540	
China Fire Ins. Co., \$148	
China Traders' Ins. Co., \$2,200	
Union Ins. Society of Canton, \$670	
Chinese Insurance Co., \$212	
North China Ins. Co., \$1,915	
Yankiao Ins. Association, Tls. 610	
E.K. & W. Dock Co., 85	
E.K. & M.S. Boat Co., \$10	
Hongkong Hotel Co., \$55	
Chinese Imperial Loan, \$108	

## Temperature.

(Taken at Messrs. Falconer & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)	
HONGKONG, April 13, 1877.	
BAROMETER—9 A.M....	30.140
Do. 1 P.M....	30.102
Do. 4 P.M....	30.052
THERMOMETER—9 A.M....	87½
Do. 1 P.M....	71
Do. 4 P.M....	71
Do. (Wet bulb) 9 A.M....	66½
Do. Do. 1 P.M....	70
Do. Do. 4 P.M....	70
Do. Maximum...	71
Do. Minimum over night...	66

## Shipping Intelligence.

## HOME SHIPPING.

The following is corrected from the latest London Papers—

DEPARTURES.	
Nov. 21, America, from Cardiff to Hongkong.	
Nov. 23, Western Chief, from London to Hongkong.	
Nov. 23, Madura, from Cardiff to Hongkong.	
Nov. 28, Hannah Law, from Cardiff to Hongkong.	
Nov. 28, New Kira, from Cardiff to Hongkong.	
Dec. 4, Bendultha, from Cardiff to Hongkong.	
Dec. 17, A. E. Vidal, from Hamburg to Hongkong.	
Dec. 17, Carlsberg, from London to Hongkong.	
Dec. 19, Channel Queen, from Cardiff to Hongkong.	
Dec. 20, Chibaman, from London to Hongkong.	
Dec. 22, Sophie, from New York to Hongkong.	
Dec. 23, Ino, from Greenock to Swatow.	
Dec. 23, John Nicholson, from New York to Shanghai.	
Dec. 27, Undine, from London to Shanghai.	
Dec. 29, Canaan, from Cardiff to Hongkong.	
Jan. 4, C. R. Bishop, from London to Hongkong.	
Jan. 11, Windhover, from London to Shanghai.	
Jan. 12, Woodhall, from Hamburg to Hongkong.	
Jan. 12, Hope, from London to Hongkong.	
Jan. 16, Gryfe, from Cardiff to Hongkong.	
Jan. 18, Batavia, from Hamburg to Hongkong.	
Jan. 31, Forward Ho, from London to Shanghai.	
Feb. 1, Robert Henderson, from Burryport to Hongkong.	
Feb. 2, Polyssia, from Cardiff to Hongkong.	
Feb. 5, Carrizal, from Cardiff to Hongkong.	
Feb. 8, Daphne, from London to Hongkong.	
Feb. 12, Leading Wind, from Antwerp to Hongkong.	
Feb. 13, Bertha (str.), from Cardiff to Hongkong.	
Feb. 17, Theresa Behn, from Cardiff to Hongkong.	
Feb. 18, Matchless, from Cardiff to Hongkong.	
Feb. 19, Oactus O, from Cardiff to Hongkong.	
Feb. 19, F. P. Lichfield, from Cardiff to Hongkong.	
Feb. 9, Melp, from Cardiff to Hongkong.	
Feb. 20, Penrith, from London to Hongkong.	
Feb. 22, Enid, from London to Hongkong.	
Feb. 22, Osaka, from London to Hongkong.	
Feb. 22, Helvid Will, from London to Shanghai.	
Feb. 24, Peronia (str.), from Hamburg to Shanghai.	
Feb. 25, Argentine (str.), from London to China and Japan.	
Feb. 27, Gold Hunter, from Cardiff to Hongkong.	
Feb. 28, Anubias (str.), from Liverpool to Shanghai.	
Feb. 28, City of Aberdeen, from London to Shanghai.	
Feb. 29, Thingalla (str.), from Cardiff to Hongkong.	
Feb. 29, D. MoB. Park, from Sunderland to Singapore and Hongkong.	
March 1, Isles of the South, from Cardiff to Hongkong.	
March 1, Brown Brothers, from Cardiff to Hongkong.	

LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.  
At London.—Steamers via Suez Canal.  
Candia, Teyiot, Glacaglat.

Sailing Points.	
Sir Landelot.	Duke of Abercorn.
Coras.	Kalaw.
Antwerp.	Commissary.
Scindia.	Melbore.
James Shepherd.	

At Liverpool.  
Ajax (str.).  
C. W. Cochrane.  
At Glasgow.  
Isle of Eris.



## Insurances.

**THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.**  
HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon, and Penang.  
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEE.

JAS. B. COUGHTRE, Secretary.  
Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

**LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**  
(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Coals in Matched, on Goods on board Vessels, and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions. Proposals for Life Insurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to **ARNOLD, KARBURG & Co.**  
Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

**ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.**

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

**MELCHERS & Co.,**

Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

**CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)**

## NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

**OLYFEANT & Co.,**

General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

**QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £25,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

**NORTON & Co.,**

Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

**NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Act of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1808.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

**GILMAN & Co.,**

Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1876.

**THE LONDON ASSURANCE.**

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF

His Majesty King George The First, A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows—  
Marine Department.  
Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Five Department.  
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.  
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 on reasonable terms.

**HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.**

Hongkong, July 26, 1872.

**MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one first class risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on adjoining risks at current rates. A Discount of 20% allowed.

**HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.**

Hongkong, January 8, 1876.

**MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.**

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Fookchow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

**HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.**

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

## Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer CITY OF TOKIO, will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 14th April, 1877, at 3 p.m., taking Passengers, and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS. A Steamer of the Mitsui Bussan S. S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Route, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.  
Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m., 13th April. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For security's sake, Shippers of Overland Cargo are requested to endorse on the Envelope the Marks and Nos. of Packages Shipped, to correspond with those in their Bills of Lading.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 10, Praya Central.

**RUSSELL & Co., Agents.**

Hongkong, March 21, 1877. ap14

**COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.**

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS.

STEAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,

POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUZ,

ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES,

AND MARSEILLES;

Also,

BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND

PORT LOUIS.

ON THURSDAY, the 19th April, 1877, at Noon, the Company's S. S. JEMMAE, Commandant CHAMBERLAIN, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping orders will be granted till noon, Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 18th April, 1877. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and values of Packages are required.  
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

**H. DU POUEY,**

Agent.

Hongkong, April 11, 1877. ap19

**Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.**

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE, IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

and

UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES

AND

ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "GALLIC" will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 1st May, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe. Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 30th Inst. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day: all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

**G. B. EMORY, Agent.**

Hongkong, April 8, 1877. my1

## Intimations.

AFONG,

PHOTOGRAPHER,

by appointment, to

**H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,**

Governor of Hongkong;

and to

**H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA,**

Wyndham Street, formerly Astoria Club.

HAS on hand the Largest and Best collection of Views of China, Photographic Albums, Frames, Cases, &c., of assorted sizes. He has also a supply of very handsome Esal Albums of Russia and Velvet Covers, assorted sizes. Illustrated Albums for Portraits, Tobacco Pouches, in Shape of Skulls, Hats, &c., and a nice choice of Gift Mountings for Frames, &c.

**HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.**

Hongkong, March 28, 1877.

## Intimations.

W. BALL,

CHINA DISPENSARY.

IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DRUGGISTS' Sundries, TOILET REQUISITES, PATENT MEDICINES AND PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness, and Prompt Attention.

**PRAVA WEST, HONGKONG.**  
Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf.  
Hongkong, July 13, 1876.

## NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese Mail will be issued DAILY instead of TWICE WEEKLY as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the Chinese Mail. The unusual success which has attended the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable medium for advertisers.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual circulation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia.

For terms, &c., address

**MA CHUN AYIN,**

Manager.

China Mail Office,

17th February, 1874.

## WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)  
WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office—Price, \$1 each.  
CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

## HONG LISTS.

Circular, large sheet.

THE AMENDED HONG LIST in English and Chinese, containing the Names of all the most important Companies, Institutions and Mercantile Houses in the Colony.

Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50 per dozen.  
At the "China Mail" Office.

## THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE

Chinese Mail.

Two cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese frequent. When the list of Agencies is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each.

**CHUN AYIN,**

Manager.

Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

## NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.

(The latest Overland Paper in China.)

PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE

IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from the Daily China Mail, is published twice a month on the morning of the English Mail's departure, and is a record of each fortnight's current history of events in China and Japan, contributed in original reports and collected from the journals published at the various ports in those Countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage paid 50 cents.) \$12 per annum (postage paid \$12.50).

Orders should be sent to G. B. EMORY, Agent, China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, not later than the evening before the departure of the English Mail Steamer.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily China Mail.

## Intimations.

**AL YON,**  
SHIPS' COMPRADOE AND STEVEDORE,

No. 57, Praya West.

SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S STORES.

Of the best quality and at the shortest notice.  
Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

## THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.

THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has been very much extended. The following are some of its Agents:—  
Macao.—Man Chuen Shop.

Canton.—Sung Chuen Native Post Office, Luen Hing Street; Ohai Heng Low Hotel, Luen Hing Street; Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Yan Teal Street; Mr Sit Chuen Fan, Tung Wen Kwan; Yuen Fong Shop, in front of the Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How Yuen Shop, Small Market Street, New City; Yee Cheung Photograph Shop, Honam; Kwai Heng Shop, Sin Cheong, Honam.

Singapore.—Sui Cheong Hong; Weh Shun Loong Hong.

Amy.—Ohia Cheong Hong, Mook Kek Street.

Fookchow.—Mr Yui Ching Cheong, Fookchow Arsenal; Mr Lum Kwok Ching, Maritime Customs.

Shanghai.—Mr Ng Ching Shun, Maritime Customs; Mr Ho Yee Chuen, Maritime Customs; Mr Chuen Sing Hoi, Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr Kwong Chuen Fook, Educational Mission School; and Moy Sing Sang Kee shop.

Ningpo.—Mr Sung Min Choe, Maritime Customs.

Hankow.—Yee Hing Hong.

Ching.—Yee Shun Hong.

Japan.—Mr Leong Chun Tong, Municipal Office, Yokohama.

Saigon.—Wohang Hong.

Singapore.—Ting Kee Hong; Kwong Fook Sang Hong.

Penang.—Yow Wing Fong; Argus Office.

Calcutta.—Mow Sing Company.

San Francisco.—Kwong Fong Tai Hong.

The above are some of the Agencies; others will be published, when they are arranged for. Negotiations are in progress with the express carriers who carry the official despatches and Peking Gazette, to circulate the Chinese Mail in the interior of China.

Hongkong, March 10, 1874.

## K WONG HING CHEUNG &amp; Co.,

COAL MERCHANTS.

Have always on hand for Sale every description of COAL at Moderate Prices.

Mr ANTON has been appointed Manager, and all Orders addressed to him at 87, Praya, or to Mr FAR JACK, at 80, Hing Lung Street, will receive immediate attention.

Hongkong, March 10, 1877. me19

## NOW READY.

**BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND PRACTICE, IN THREE VOLUMES.** By Dr. E. J. EITEL. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

**BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND PRACTICE, IN THREE VOLUMES.** By Dr. E. J. EITEL. Second Edition. One Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.

Hongkong, July 31, 1873.

## PRICE \$6.

## THE TREATY PORTS

## OF

## China and Japan.

A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE OPEN PORTS OF THOSE COUNTRIES, TOGETHER WITH FISHING, YEDO, HONGKONG AND MACAO.

FORMING A GUIDE BOOK & VALUABLE REFERENCE FOR TRAVELLERS, MERCHANTS, AND RESIDENTS IN GENERAL.

8vo. pp. 618. With 29 MAPS and PLANS.

by

**WM. F. MAYERS, N. B. DENNIS, and CHAS. KING.**

COMPILED AND EDITED BY N. B. DENNIS, F.R.S.

LONDON: N. TRAVERS & Co.

HONGKONG: China Mail Office.

Price, \$6, leather half bound.

The scope of this work includes detailed descriptions of important sites and monuments, notes on the climate and general topography, fauna, flora, geology and meteorology of each Port and its neighborhood, with HISTORICAL NOTICES and minute details respecting the rice and progress and social characteristics of the several foreign settlements. To these particulars are added summaries and statistics of the TRADE of each open Port, compiled from official returns, together with statements respecting COMMERCE, CURRENCY, and EXCHANGE, LINES OF STEAM COMMUNICATION, DISTANCES, and rates of PASSAGE MONEY. Hints, and recommendations to travellers, giving full particulars of OUTFIT and mode of proceeding to the less frequented settlements are also included, combined with notes on DOMESTIC MARKETS and Mode of Living.

In addition to furnishing similar particulars, the Service devoted to Hongkong contains an historical sketch forming a chronological index of the chief events which occupied public attention between 1841 and 1866, including POLITICAL EVENTS, CHANGES in the GOVERNMENT SERVICE, the passing of important ORDINANCES, the ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE of EMINENT RESIDENTS, a record of the most notable PILGRIMS, ROMANCERS, MURDERS, FRAUDS, FIRES and CRIMINAL TRAGEDIES, ADDRESSSES and PARRICIDES, &c., &c.

The appendix contains full tables of the various steam companies' lines. It also includes a CATALOGUE of over 440 works published in the English language upon China and Japan, while a copious INDEX at the end of the work affords a ready means of reference to the reader.

## HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, April 7, 1877.

At 1110 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Para Highest Lowest Cash Cash

## Butcher Meat.

Bacon, English, lb. 450 400

" Ame. Sugar cured, 300 250

" Fookchow, 160 140

Beef, mutton and prime cut, 180 150

Beef Corned, catty 150 140

" Roast, 150 140

" Soup, 90 80

" Steak, 150 140

Bullocks' Brains, per set 60 50

" Tongue, fresh, each 275 250

" " corned, 320 300

" Head, 600 500

" Heart, 150 140

" Feet, 50 40

" Kidneys, 60 50

" Tail, 100 80

" Liver, catty 80 60

" Tripe (undressed), catty 50 40

Calves